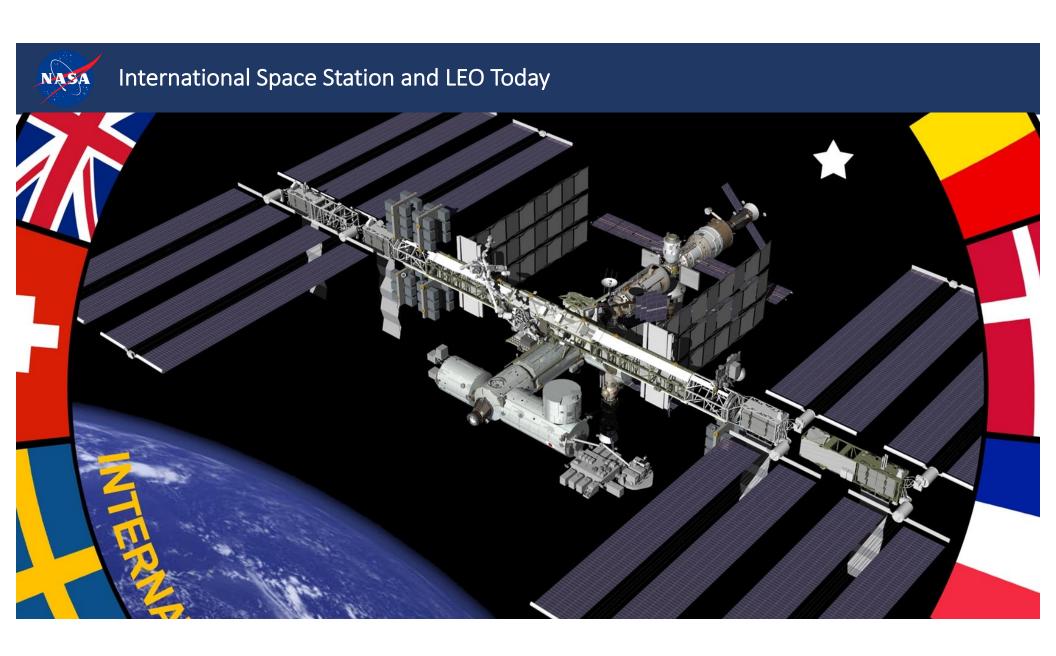


# NASA Introduction

- > The ISS partner agencies are active in ISECG
- All partners believe that missions to the lunar vicinity can begin while we are still operating the ISS
- > The updated GER will make it clear that LEO will remain an important destination for all agencies, including non-ISS agencies





# The Many Roles of the International Space Station















- Conduct the research and technology demonstrations to enable long duration human spaceflight into the solar system
- Enable the development of a commercial market in low earth orbit
- > Advance benefits to humanity through research
- Basis for international cooperation in exploration



# ISS – Accomplishments to Date

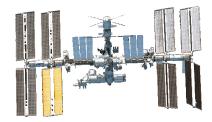
- Continuously crewed since November 2000
- > Over 200 different crewmembers from 15 countries
- > >2000 investigations and counting
- > Healthy resilient cadence of cargo supply enabled by partnership















## ISS and LEO Current State

### Continuous human presence in LEO

- Continuous human presence has been sustained over the past 17 years
  - U.S. Commercial crew will add an additional crew member

### Strong International Partnership

- Current ISS Inter-Government Agreements (IGA) have been in place for nearly 20 years and provide treaty-level agreements between US, Russia, Canada, Europe and Japan
- All partners supporting ISS operations to 2024

### Research and Development

- Research on ISS spans life and physical sciences, human health, astrophysics, earth sciences, space science, many others
- Users have been greatly expanded into private industry and other government agencies
  - Pharma, materials, manufacturing, human health, model organisms, consumer products
- National Lab investment is enabling new and innovative uses of LEO (cubesats, testing of low TRL technologies, model organism research into human health, many others)



## ISS and LEO Current State

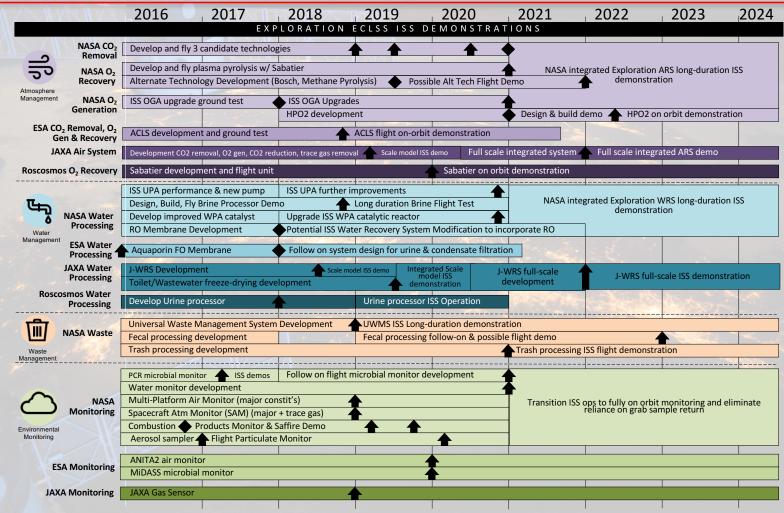
### Development of commercial markets in LEO

- U.S. cargo and soon crew supplied by private industry
- Commercial crew and cargo support commercial launch industry
  - ~14% of world launch market goes to ISS
- Commercial research and technology development supply and demand is increasing
  - However currently, private industry and other U.S. government agency users are probably not in a position to fully pay for capabilities (transportation, crew time, power, etc.) without ongoing government support
- Interest by private sector companies in establishing commercial human platforms in LEO

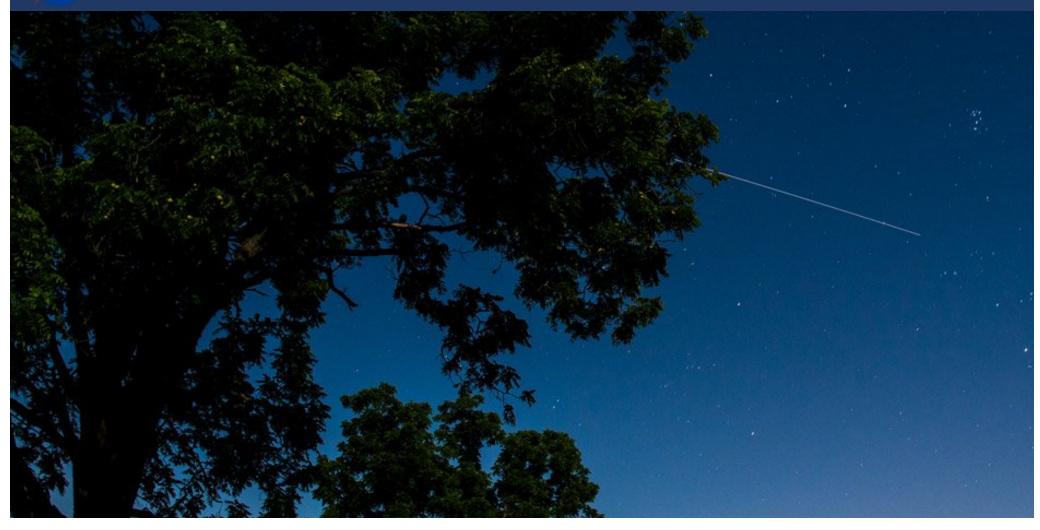
### Deep space - long duration Exploration

 Requirements for human health and performance research and technology/system demonstrations for habitation systems, and other exploration systems are currently planned to be completed by 2024/2025

# **Exploration ECLSS Plan for ISS**









# Looking to the future in 2024 – A Fair Amount of Certainty

- > Continuous human presence will have been sustained for over 24 years
- China will be operating their newly completed space station further expanding opportunities for accessing and conducting research in LEO
- > U.S. commercial crew flights will have enabled greater flight opportunities to ISS and LEO
- ➤ NASA's exploration-related human research and technology/system demonstrations in LEO are nearly complete, with focus shifting to deep space
  - NASA expects to have some ongoing LEO needs to support long-term deep space missions.
- Human spaceflight missions in the lunar vicinity will have begun



# Looking to the future in 2024 – Less Certainty

- Whether ISS private industry users will be able to pay for services currently being provided by the U.S. ISS National Lab.
- Whether commercial market demand (tourism, marketing, in-space manufacturing, etc.) will be able to sustain private commercial platforms without ongoing significant government investment
- What NASA is hearing from stakeholders:
  - A formal acknowledgement of a LEO human-spaceflight-enabled commercial policy would be helpful for building business cases
  - Important that the government maintain its demand for LEO capabilities
  - Desire for pricing policy for LEO services
  - Transition from ISS needs to be gradual and well-planned. No advocates for a hard end date of 2024.



# Considerations for Future of ISS and LEO





# Considerations for Future of ISS and LEO

### > Timing - Transition indicators

- Completion of exploration-related research and technology development requiring ISS
- Demand from government and private industry including research and for-profit motivated activities, and whether that demand will support private LEO platforms and associated transportation costs
- Establishment of cislunar Gateway capabilities and execution of missions beyond LEO
- Affordability in the larger HSF Exploration context



## Considerations for Future of ISS and LEO

#### Policy Considerations

- Role of the government in fostering R&D across private industry and non-NASA government agencies
- Policy on use of ISS for purely commercial purposes
- Public-private partnership models

### Government needs for future LEO platform(s)

- Future scope of government commitment in LEO spans different platform types continuously crewed long duration platform, periodic presence on long duration platform, periodic presence on short duration platform...or a combination
  - ISS agencies are increasingly talking about future needs
- Scope of the platform has a dramatic effect on transportation industry

#### Health of on-orbit ISS elements

- Many ISS elements will have considerable structural life after 2028
- Some systems, including the solar arrays,
  will need to be replaced by the end of the 2020s
  in order to maintain the current configuration
- Maintenance levels less than originally anticipated

Element	Year Launched	+30 years
FGB/Node 1	1998	2028
US Lab	2001	2031
Node 2	2007	2037
Columbus/JEM	2008	2038
Node 3/Cupola	2010	2040
Truss segments	2000-2009	2030-2039

